

How is Choosing By Advantages (CBA) more than the Tabular Method?

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SURFING THE WAVE OF LEAN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

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Raise your hand (and keep it up) if....

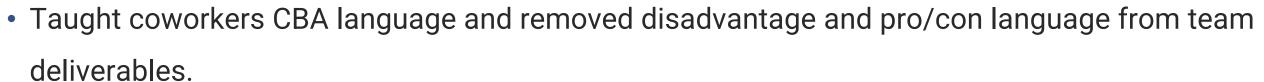
- You have heard of Choosing By Advantages (CBA)?
- You have used CBA a little?
- You have used CBA a lot?
- You use CBA daily?



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Dustin's CBA Background

- 2002
 - Jim Suhr guest lectures several classes at Utah State University
- 2004-2020:
 - Studied Jim Suhr's four books.



- 2020 Current:
 - Formal teaching CBA to coworkers
 - Implemented formal CBA on projects
 - Ongoing coaching/guidance by Jim Suhr and Rebecca Snelling

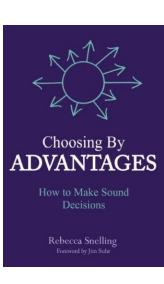
2024 - Led multi-week class on "Choosing By Advantages: How to Make Sound Decisions"



Rebecca's CBA Background

- 2010 2011
 - 3 separate 3-day training classes with Jim and Margaret Suhr
- 2010 2012: Taught 1-day trainings + large decision facilitation
- 2013 Current:
 - Continued experimentation with training models
 - Teaching CBA to Design, Construction and Engineering firms, School Districts, Health Insurance Companies,
 - Teaching others to teach CBA
 - Ongoing coaching/guidance by Jim Suhr

2022 - Wrote "Choosing By Advantages: How to Make Sound Decisions"



Problem Statement

The Principles and Phases of CBA are inconsistently implemented, and the Tabular Method is frequently mistaken for the whole system of CBA.

Current Condition – What we are Seeing



Problem Statement

The Principles and Phases of CBA are inconsistently implemented, and the Tabular Method is frequently mistaken for the whole system of CBA.

How is CBA More than Tabular Method? The Full Definition



What is Choosing By Advantages (CBA)?

"Choosing by Advantages is a decisionmaking system for sound decisionmaking. The CBA system includes definitions, principles and methods for practically all types of decisions. The principles are central.

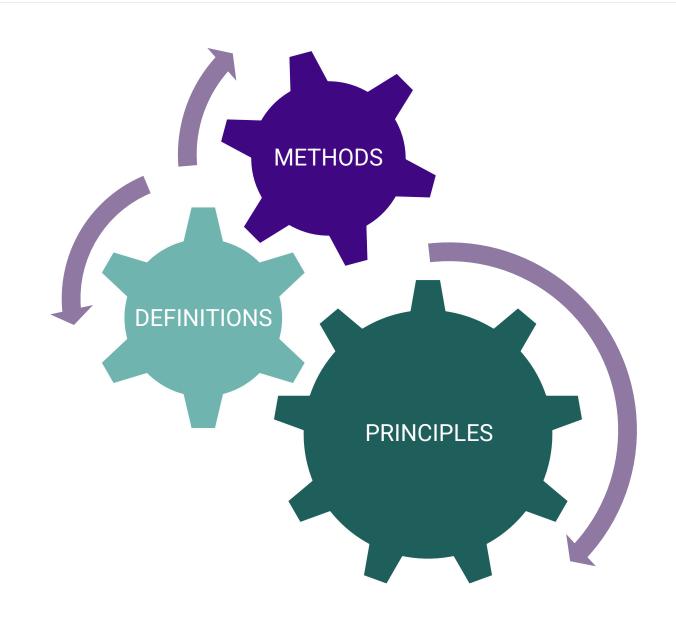
The definitions help explain the principles. The methods apply them.

Sound decisionmaking is the foundation of the CBA System."

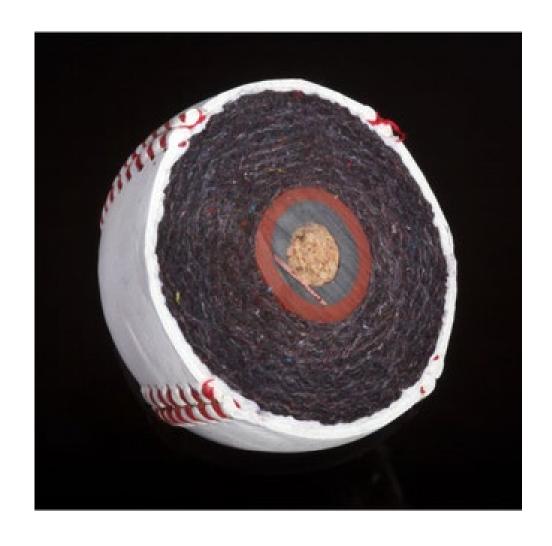
- Jim Suhr

What is a System?

A group of related things that work together as a coherent whole.



Example of a System





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How is CBA More than Tabular Method? Vocabulary



Vocabulary

The words in CBA vocabulary represent the concepts that often make the difference between sound and unsound decisions.

These are not new words. They are included in dictionaries and commonly used.

Within CBA, they are consistently used, using their correct definitions.



CBA Vocabulary

Alternative:

People, things, or plans from which one is to be chosen are called *alternatives*. They are also called *options*. (In careful usage, they are never called *choices*).

Attribute:

A characteristic, quality, or consequence of one alternative (one person, one thing, or one plan) is called an attribute. (The key word is one.)

Factor:

Elements, or parts, of a decision. Factors contain data that are required for making a decision.

Criterion:

A standard, rule, or test on which a judgment or decision can be based is called a criterion. A criterion is a decision that guides further decision making.

Advantage:

An advantage is a benefit, gain, betterment, or improvement. It is a difference between the attributes of two alternatives. (The key is two).

How is CBA More than Tabular Method? Four Cornerstone Principles



Cornerstone Principles of Sound Decisionmaking

Pivotal Principle: Decisionmakers must learn and skillfully use sound methods.

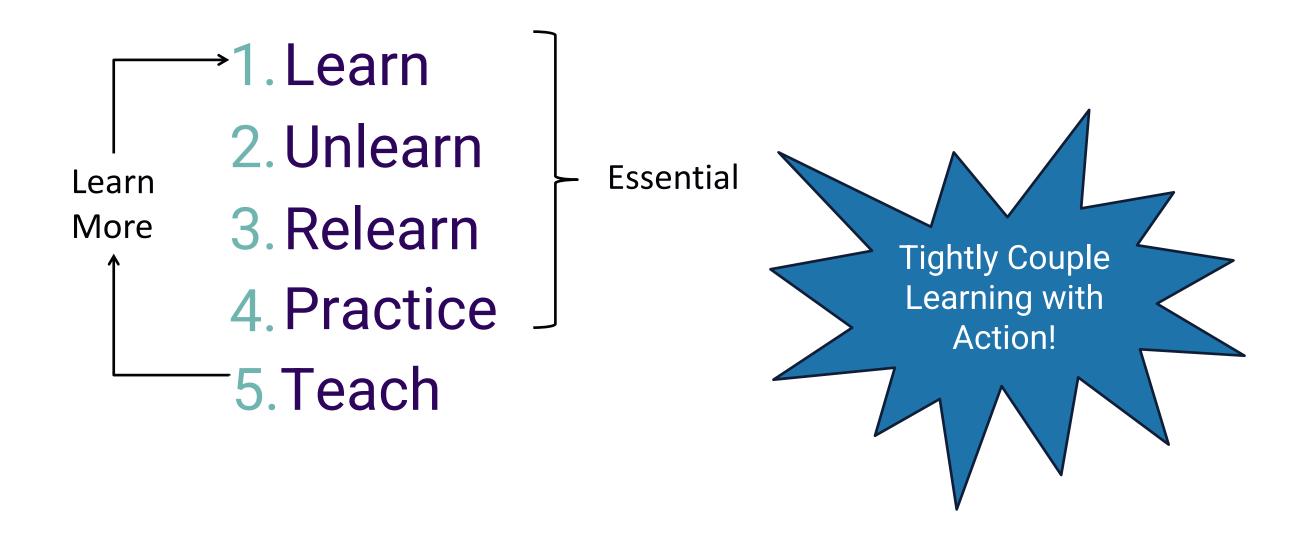
Sound decisionmaking is a learned skill

| Naturally Acquired | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Crawling and walking | |
| Hand-Eye Coordination | |
| Eating | |
| Instinctive decisionmaking skills | |

Sound decisionmaking is a learned skill

| Naturally Acquired | <u>Learned</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Crawling and walking | Piloting an airplane |
| Hand-Eye Coordination | Reading and Writing |
| Eating | Math |
| Instinctive decisionmaking skills | Sound decisionmaking skills |

CBA Learning Process



Cornerstone Principles of Sound Decisionmaking

Pivotal Principle: Decisionmakers must learn and skillfully use sound methods.

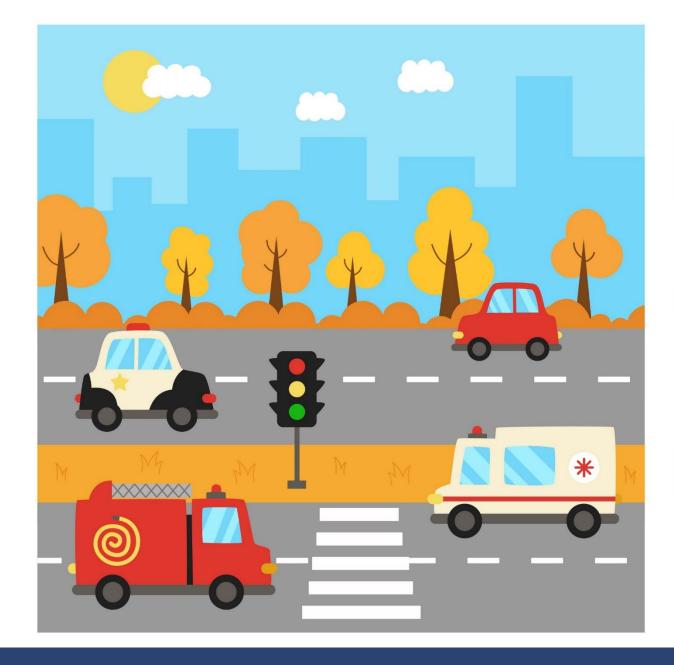
Fundamental Rule of Sound Decisionmaking: Decisions must be based on the importance of advantages.

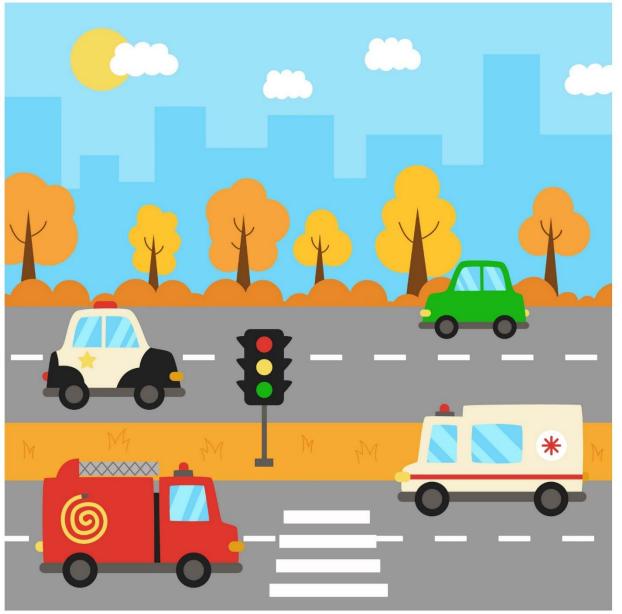
Fundamental Rule Early Version

Only differences among alternatives are relevant to their comparison.

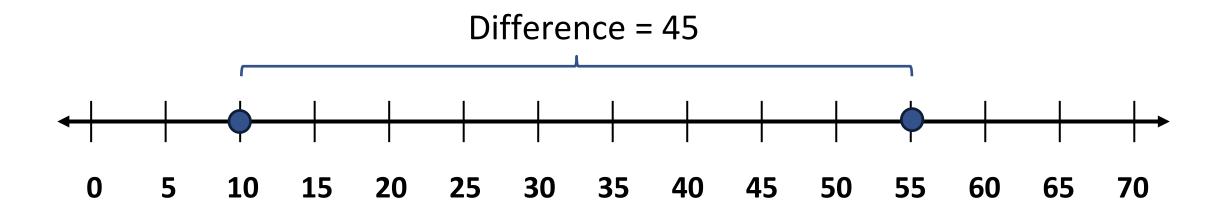
Eugene Grant, Principles of Engineering Economy

FIND 5 DIFFERENCES





Types of Differences



Beneficial Difference = Advantage Detrimental Difference = Disadvantage

Cornerstone Principles of Sound Decisionmaking

Pivotal Principle: Decisionmakers must learn and skillfully use sound methods.

Fundamental Rule of Sound Decisionmaking: Decisions must be based on the importance of advantages.

Anchoring Principle: Decisions must be anchored to the relevant facts.

Which is Heavier?



OR







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Which is Heavier?

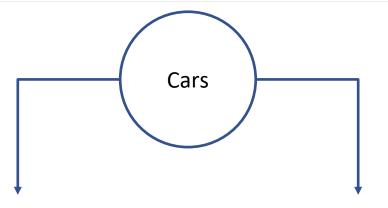


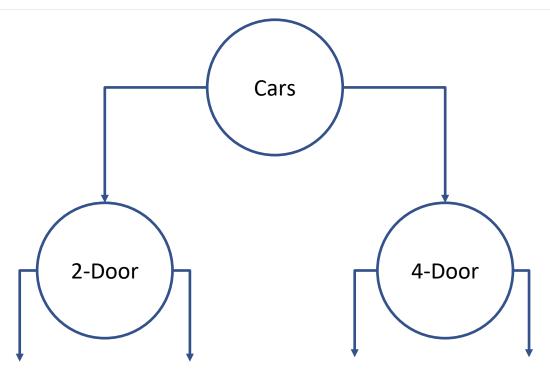
OR

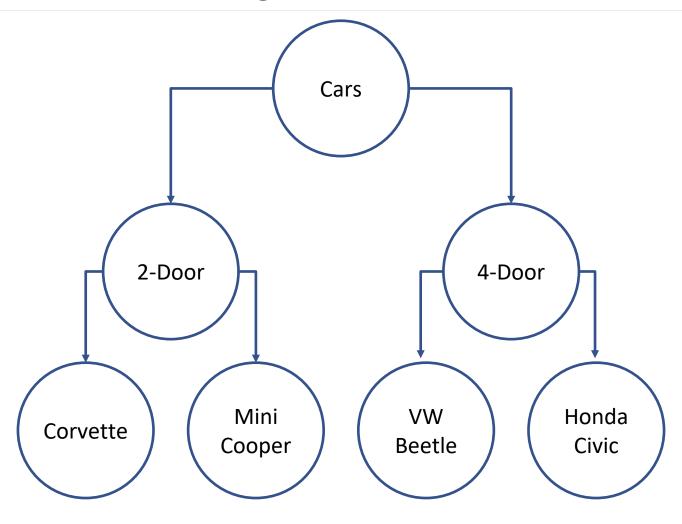


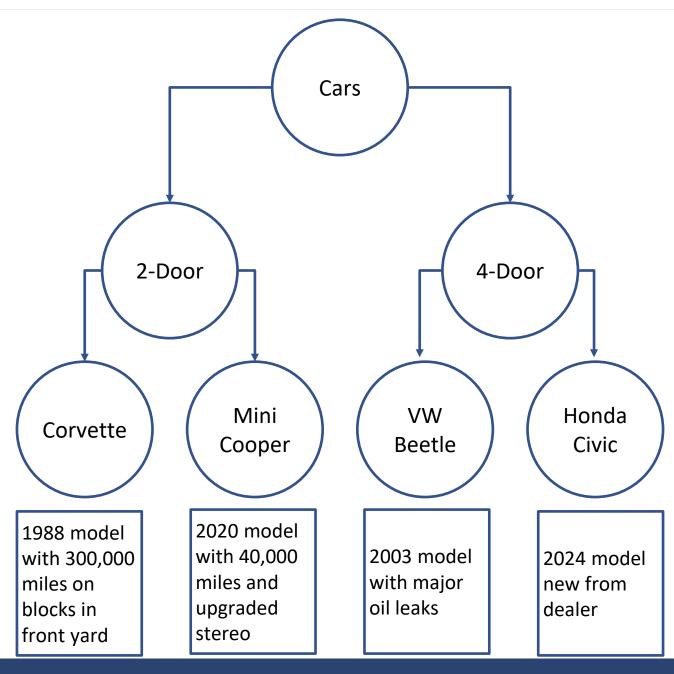
It's an unanswerable question

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Cornerstone Principles of Sound Decisionmaking

Pivotal Principle: Decisionmakers must learn and skillfully use sound methods.

Fundamental Rule of Sound Decisionmaking: Decisions must be based on the importance of advantages.

Anchoring Principle: Decisions must be anchored to the relevant facts.

Methods Principle: Different types of decisions call for different sound methods of decisionmaking

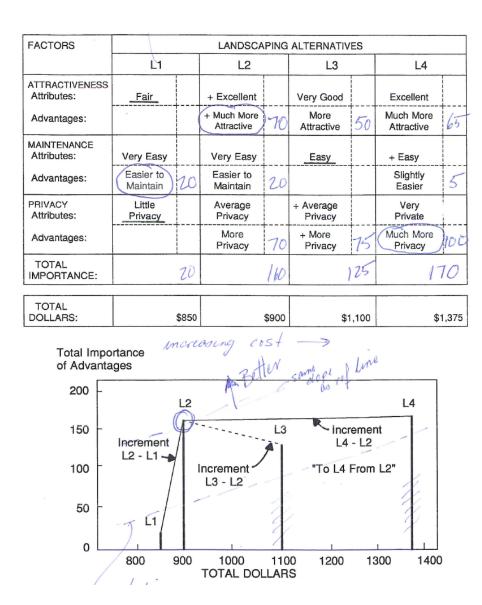
Common CBA Methods



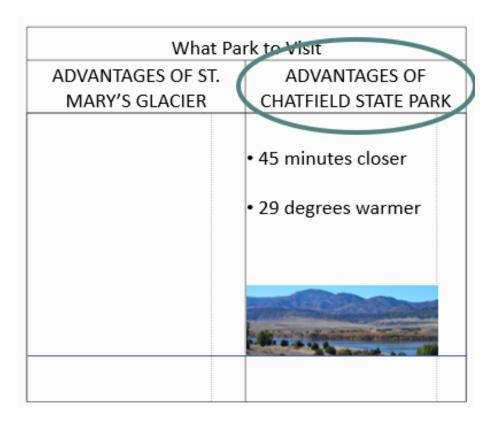
| Very Simple | Recognition-Response Process Other very simple methods | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| Simple | Instant CBA The Simplified Two-List Method The Two-List Method | | | |
| Complex | Tabular Methods Money Methods Special Methods | | | |

Tabular and Tabular with Money

| CBA TOPIC: Structure & Grading Options | | + | ALTERNATIVES | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------|---|-------------|---|----------|--|
| FACTORS | | A - SLAB ON GRADE | | B - STEM WALL | | C - CRAWL SPACE | | D - PARTIAL BASEMENT | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Does the alternative require fill | | E 000 | | 2 000 | _ | | _ | 200 yard of fill 700 yards cut = 475 yards | | |
| | Attributes | 5,600 yard required | | 2,000 yards required | (| neutral | | (Surplus) | | |
| ess dirt moved is better | Advantage | | | 3,600 less yards | 1 | 5,600 yards less | | 5,100 yards less | ⊢ | |
| Existing Pond and storm inlets | Attributes | Fill across most of pond | | Existing pond remains | | Existing pond remains | | Existing pond remains | _ | |
| Existing Pond to remain in preferred | Advantage | | (| with existing sond vs w/o | 40 | win existing pond vs w/ | S 40 | with existing pond vs w/o | 4_4 | |
| Solution required life safety egress (Stair construction) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Attributes | No stair required | | Stair required | | Stair required | | Stair required | <u> </u> | |
| No additional construction preferred | Advantage | No stairs vs with stairs | 40 | | <u> </u> | | | | _ | |
| Courtyard will be built with walls | Attributes | No walls | | Wall | | Wall | | Wall | | |
| No wall is preferred | Advantage | Without wall vs with wall | 35 | \triangleright | | | | | | |
| Structural solution has the least construction time site | | | | | | | | | | |
| and building | Attributes | no additional time | | (4 wks) longer time | | (3 wks) long time | İ | (6 wks) longest time | | |
| Less Total Construction time is preferred | Advantage | least amount of time | 100 | 2 weeks earlier | 50 | 3 weeks earlier | 60 | | | |
| | | | | | | - | | | | |
| Solution provides storage space | Attributes | Provides no storage space | | Provides no additional storage space | | Provides no additional storage space | _ | Provides approximately 4500 sf of storage | - | |
| Storage space is preferred | Advantage | | | | | | | 4500 sq more storage | _ | |
| | | | | | | | | change from type 2b to | | |
| Construction type changes | Attributee | no change required | $\overline{}$ | no change required | $\overline{}$ | no change required | _ | type 2a | | |
| No change is preferred | Advantage | no change vs with chang | | no change vs with change | S _Z | no change vs with chan | 47_ |) | | |
| Structural options available | Attributes | no options | | no options | | 2+ options | | 2 _{1 options} | | |
| More options are better | Advantage | | | | < | 2 more options | \leq_{10} | 2 more options | | |
| Design and Construction Complexity | Attributes | basic | | stem wall w stairs | | elevated slab w stairs | | basement w stairs, hvac | _ | |
| Less complexity is better | Advantage | least complex | 47 | less complex | 30 | less complex | 25 | | | |
| Total Innastruas | | | 269 | | 179 | | 199 | | 12 | |
| Total Importance: Total Cost: | | \$0.000.00 | 209 | \$163,000.00 | 1/9 | \$234,00000 | | \$258,000.00 | 12 | |

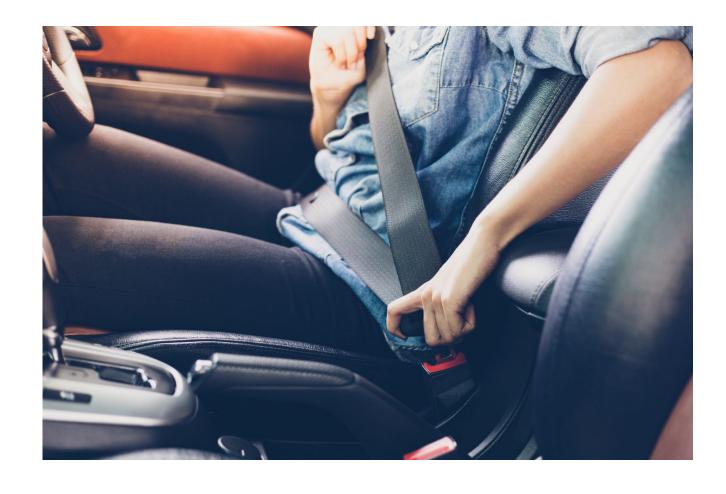


Simplified Two-List and Two-List



| Advantages of St. Mary's Glacie | | Advantages of Chatfield State Park | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| With a Glacier vs. Without | 10 | • 45 minutes closer | 1 | |
| | | • 29 degrees warmer | 5 | |
| Total Importance: | <u>10</u> | otal Importance: | 6 | |

Recognition Response and Instant CBA





Cornerstone Principles of Sound Decisionmaking

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Methods Principle: Different types of decisions call for different sound methods of decisionmaking

How is CBA More than Tabular Method? Five Phases



The Five Phases



THE STAGE-SETTING PHASE



THE INNOVATION PHASE



THE
DECISIONMAKING
PHASE
(MENTALLY
CHOOSING)



THE
RECONSIDERATION
PHASE
(EMOTIONALLY
CHOOSING)



THE
IMPLEMENTATION
PHASE (PHYSICALLY
CHOOSING)

The Stage Setting Phase

Bring Stakeholders together:

- Why are we making this decision?
- Articulate the circumstance and context.
- Define the problem the decision will solve.
- Articulate the value the decision will achieve.
- Teach basic CBA vocabulary
- Create clear criteria both "Must" and "Want"
- Identify Roles



The Innovation Phase



Identify

a list of alternatives, identify more!

Determine

the relevant attributes of the alternatives that reveal differences amongst them. Particularly in relation to the criteria.

Select

the alternatives that will make it into the decision.

Identify & Document

any regulations, assumptions, exclusions, data, and anything else useful to make the information transparent to those involved in the decision.







The Decisionmaking Phase (Mentally Choosing)



| | | Recognition-Response Process |
|--|-------------|--------------------------------|
| | Very Simple | Other very simple methods |
| | | Instant CBA |
| | Simple | The Simplified Two-List Method |
| | | The Two-List Method |
| | Complex | Tabular Methods |
| | | Money Methods |
| | | Special Methods |
| | | |

The Reconsideration Phase (Emotionally Choosing)





- Does the result pass the "gut" check? If not, why not?
- Are there additional alternatives that should have been considered?
- Are there additional advantages that should have been included?
- Are there other changes needed?
- Make a strong commitment to the decision

The Implementation Phase (Physically Choosing)



Articulate the results you expect and implement the decision.

Evaluate the results from your decision implementation, make improvements if relevant.

Carry lessons forward.



The Five Phases



THE STAGE-SETTING PHASE



THE INNOVATION PHASE



THE
DECISIONMAKING
PHASE
(MENTALLY
CHOOSING)



THE
RECONSIDERATION
PHASE
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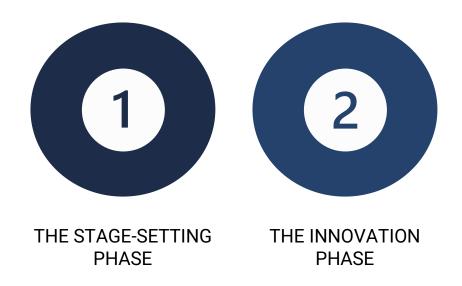


THE
IMPLEMENTATION
PHASE (PHYSICALLY
CHOOSING)



THE STAGE-SETTING PHASE









THE STAGE-SETTING PHASE



THE INNOVATION PHASE



THE
DECISIONMAKING
PHASE
(MENTALLY
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THE STAGE-SETTING PHASE



THE INNOVATION PHASE



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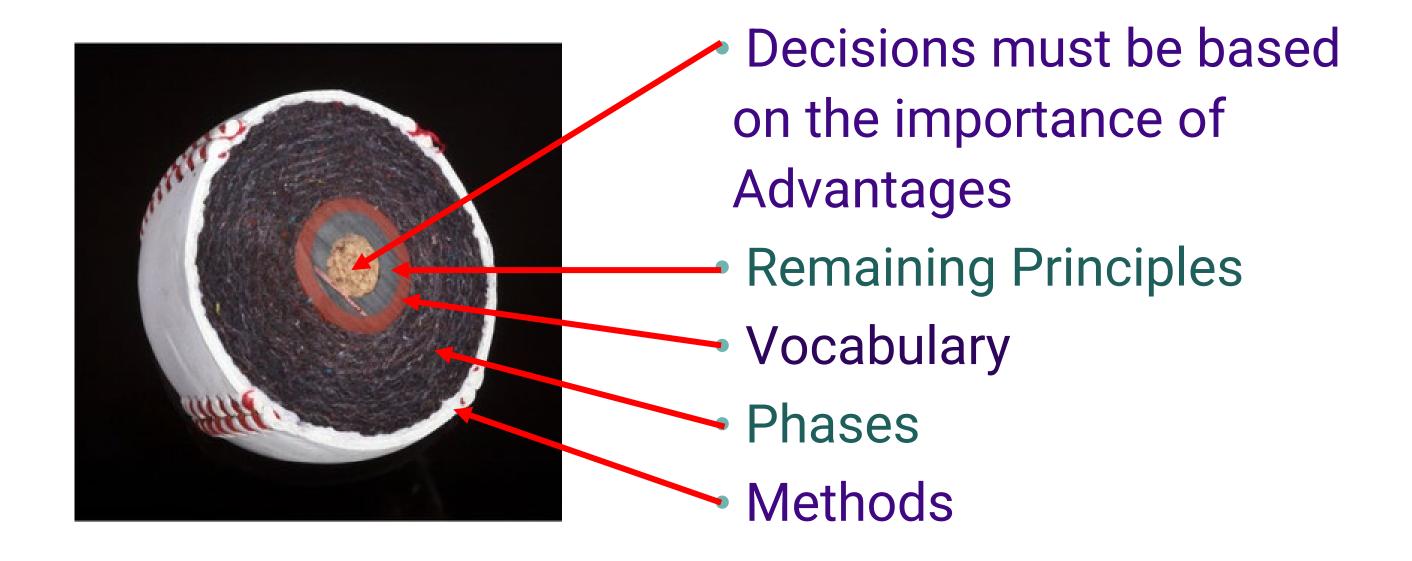
How is CBA More than Tabular Method? Remember the Problem Statement?



Problem Statement

The Principles and Phases of CBA are inconsistently implemented, and the Tabular Method is frequently mistaken for the whole system of CBA.

The CBA System



Countermeasures

1. Use the Vocabulary Correctly

2. Follow the Cornerstone Principles

3. Use the Phases

How can you apply this tomorrow?

- Practice and use the vocabulary correctly
- Study and revisit the principles
- Create your own agenda for a Phase One meeting
- Ensure utilization of all 5 Phases

In Conclusion...

Using the Choosing By Advantages System fully and correctly is necessary for sound decisionmaking.



Contact Us

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In the spirit of continuous improvement, we would like to remind you to complete this session's survey! We look forward to receiving your feedback.





Thank you for attending this presentation. Enjoy the rest of the 26th Annual LCI Congress!

